HELIANTHUS MOLLIS Lam. SUSSEX COUNTY: locally abundant on railroad bank about 3 miles southeast of Waverly, *F. & L.*, no. 6433.

*BIDENS CONNATA Muhl., var. FALLAX (Warnst.) Sherff. SUSSEX COUNTY: swale at border of woods, 4 miles south of Stony Creek, *F. G. & L.*, no. 6729.

*COREOPSIS GLADIATA Walt. NANSEMOND COUNTY: thickets and ditches bordering sandy woods, Factory Hill, *F. & L.*, nos. 6728 and 6906. See pp. 360 and 363.

*TAGETES MINUTA L. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: roadside south of Courtland, *F. L. & S.*, no. 5949; sandy alluvial bottomland of Nottoway River, Courtland, *F. & L.*, no. 6913. ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY: sandy waste ground and roadsides, Lee's Mill, *F. & L.*, no. 6912. See pp. 362 and 366.

ARTEMISIA LUDOVICIANA Nutt., var. GNAPHALODES (Nutt.) T. & G. ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY: spreading about old house-site bordering dry sandy woods, south of Zuni, *F. & L.*, no. 6916.

*CIRSIUM NUTTALLII DC. SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY: sandy thickets north of Sycamore Bend, *F. & L.*, no. 6438. See p. 344.

PRENANTHES AUTUMNALIS Walt. Frequent in dry or moist pinelands, PRINCE GEORGE, SUSSEX, ISLE OF WIGHT and NANSEMOND COUNTIES. See p. 360.

(*To be continued*)

NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—XVI

NORMAN C. FASSETT

XYRIS **papillosa,** n. sp., foliis 12 cm. vel minus longis, apice obtusis vel rotundatis basi exterioribus papillosis; scapis 3.5 cm. vel minus longis; capitulis ovoideis; bracteis eroso-denticulatis; sepalis lateralibus mucronulatis carinis apice erosis.—Lake Windigo (or Bass Lake), Hayward, WISCONSIN, July 28, 1934, *J. J. Davis* (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.).

X. PAPILLOSA, var. **exserta,** n. var., bracteis inferioribus carinis viridibus; sepalis superioribus apice exsertis, carinis integris vel subintegris.—Woodruff, WISCONSIN, August 8, 1936, *J. J. Davis* (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.).

Immature seeds of the Woodruff plant are about 750 μ long, as compared to a length of 500 μ in *X. caroliniana,* and they appear as if the longitudinal markings would at maturity be of a coarser type than those of *X. caroliniana,* somewhat suggesting those of *X. torta.* *X. caroliniana,* perhaps the closest relative of *X. papillosa,* is found as far northwest as the dunes region at the head of Lake Michigan.

Woodruff is almost 320 miles northwest of that region, while Hayward is about 410 miles from the dunes and some 90 miles west of Woodruff.

X. papillosa was collected by Dr. Davis on the last of his many trips to Hayward, and the material of var. *exserta* was found in his office, among the few collections left unstudied by him at the time of his death in February, 1937. Unfortunately, his data did not include the name of the lake, of which there are very many about Woodruff.

The members of the genus *Xyris* in the Great Lakes region may be distinguished as follows:

a. Upper scales with a terminal tuft of castaneous multicellular hairs; lateral sepals ciliate; plant bulbous ..... *X. torta.*
a. Scales entire or erose; lateral sepals erose, denticulate or entire; plant not bulbous ....*b.*
b. Plants with slender rootstocks, forming a turf; heads narrowly ellipsoid; scales brown throughout; (lateral sepals with tips exserted; lowest scale winged) ..... *X. montana.*
b. Plants without rootstocks; head broadly ellipsoid; scales with a central green area ....*c.*
c. Scales entire except for tearing with age; lateral sepals not mucronulate; leaves smooth, tapering to acute or acuminate usually straight tips ..... *X. caroliniana.*
c. Scales denticulate; lateral sepals mucronulate; lower leaves papillate especially toward the base, abruptly narrowed to obtuse or rounded tips which are usually turned to one side ....*d.*
d. Sepals erose on the wing above, the tips not exserted; lowest scale thickened but rarely winged ..... *X. papillosa.*
d. Sepals nearly or quite entire, the tips often exserted; lowest scale with a green wing ..... *X. papillosa* var. *exserta.*

STELLARIA **muscorum**, n. sp., caulis laxis, 4.5 dm. vel minus longis, bifurcatis, pedunculis axillaribus; foliis spathulatis 2–4 cm. longis; pedunculis 4–5.5 cm. longis; sepalis 3-costatis, 3 mm. longis, marginibus scariosis; petalis 5–7 mm. longis, oblongis, apice dentatis; antheris globosis, 0.3 mm. diametro; seminibus 1 mm. diametro, laevibus lucentibusque.—Stems lax, reaching 4.5 dm. in length, dichotomously branching, with a peduncle between each pair of branches; leaves spatulate, 2–4 cm. long; peduncles becoming 4–5.5 cm. long; sepals 3-ribbed, 3 mm. long, scarious-margined; petals 5–7 mm. long, oblong, toothed at the apex; anthers spherical, 0.3 mm. in diameter; seeds 1 mm. in diameter, smooth and shining.—Wet springy limestone cliff, Dripping Springs, Delaware Co., OKLAHOMA, April 19, 1936, *N. C. Fassett & V. M. Watts*, no. 18030 (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.).

S. muscorum, appearing as an Ozarkan homologue of the Alleghenian *S. fontinalis*, resembles that species in its dichotomous branching, spatulate leaves, and 3-ribbed sepals, but differs in the

possession of petals, its larger anthers (those of *S. fontinalis* being only about 0.1 mm. in diameter, and in its larger, smooth seeds (those of *S. fontinalis* being 0.5 mm. in diameter and pebbled).

The habitat of *S. fontinalis* is described as "on the cliffs of the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek; forming mats in wet places where the water of springs flows over."[1] *S. muscorum* is at the head of a deep ravine, among mosses which are constantly dripping with water from crevices in the rock and from the fine spray of a waterfall.

To Mr. C. A. Weatherby, who first recognized the affinities of this species, the writer is deeply grateful.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES (L.) Spach, f. **chlorantha**, n. f., sepalis viridibus, basi albis.—Damp limestone cliff, Brighton, MISSOURI, April 24, 1937, *N. C. Fassett*, no. 18606 (TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Wis.).

In this form the ordinarily white or pink sepals are green and of leaf-like texture except for a small white area at the base.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DID SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS COME ORIGINALLY FROM CANADA?—The common snowberry, long known as *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, was described by Linnaeus as *Vaccinium album*[2] in Species Plantarum i. 350 (1753), and originated from Kalm's collection, the habitat being given as "Pensylvania." But if we take into consideration one of Kalm's letters[3] written to Linnaeus in 1751, the actual place of origin may well be Canada and not Pennsylvania. This letter, written from Åbo in Finland, contains descriptive notes on six species of *Vaccinium* found in North America, the last one being as follows:

"6. *Vaccinium baccis albis insipidis.* So har jag kallat en liten buske som jag fan växande på höga mullbacker vid sidan af Laurence flod i Canada d. 22 Aug. 1749." [So I have called a little bush which I found growing on the high hills beside the St. Lawrence River in Canada on the 22nd of August, 1749.] Kalm goes on to say that though the appearance was in general that of a *Vaccinium*, he felt quite uncertain about the genus, since only mature fruit was available, which resembled that of *Cornus herbacea* [*C. suecica*] in taste, but which was so insipid as to be inedible.

[1] Short & Peter, Transylv. Journ. Med. vii. 600 (1836).
[2] See Blake, RHODORA xvi. 117 (1914).
[3] J. M. Hulth, Bref och Skrifvelser af och till Carl von Linné i[8]. 80 (1922). Uppsala.